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The Globe.

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VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862. NO. 9.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, July 31, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Orders to Absentees and Paroled Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
Transportation and Telegraph Dept.,
Harrisburg, July 28, 1862.

The attention of soldiers and officers now absent from their regiments is especially directed to the following paragraphs of General Orders, Nos. 60 and 72, respectively:

War Department, Adjt. Gen'l's. Office,
Washington, June 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 60.

II. A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiment, who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates or passes, which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States mustering officer or quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

War Department, Adjt. Gen't's. Office,
Washington, June 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 72.

III. *No more furloughs will be granted to paroled prisoners. All furloughs heretofore given to them are hereby revoked;* and all prisoners now at large on their parole, or who may hereafter be paroled by the rebel authorities, will immediately repair—if belonging to the New England and Middle States, to the Camp of Instruction, established near Annapolis, Md.; if belonging to regiments raised in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; if belonging to regiments raised in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, to the camp near Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—and report for such duty, compatible with their parole, as may be assigned to them by the officers of said camps. *And all, whether officers or soldiers, who fail to comply with this order, within the space of time necessary for them to do so,* will be accounted *deserters* and dealt with accordingly.

The attention of all commanding, mustering and recruiting officers is particularly directed to this order, and they are required to use their utmost exertions, not only to give it the widest circulation in their neighborhood, but to see that it is faithfully carried out. And their Excellencies, the Governors of the several States, are respectfully solicited to lend their efforts to the same end.

IV. The transportation necessary to a compliance with this order, can, on application, be procured from the Governors of the several States, or from the United States mustering or commanding officers in the various cities within them.

That the Governor of Pennsylvania may, under the provisions of the paragraphs above quoted, materially assist in bringing about a compliance, the following circular is published:

CIRCULAR.

I. Transportation, upon application in form to this Department, will be forwarded by mail or telegraph to soldiers and officers coming under the provisions of the above named General Orders, either to Harrisburg or the point at which the nearest Quartermaster, Mustering or Commanding officer is stationed.

II. The form required for such application is the certificates of two responsible citizens of the place in which the soldier or officer may then be residing, that his statement as to being a paroled prisoner now at large is correct, or that he is a volunteer absent from his regiment, and now fit to return.

By order of Gov. A. G. CURTIN.
O. W. Sees, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department of Pennsylvania.

Enlistments in Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 28, 1862.

His Excellency, A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recruits for nine and twelve months, adopted in Pennsylvania, has produced great dissatisfaction in other States, which have confined themselves to enlistments for three years or the war.

This system, as you are aware, was adopted without any intention on the part of your Excellency or of the General Government to make an unfair distinction between the States.

The War Department entertains an earnest desire to act in entire harmony with the State Governments, and a strong sense of the earnest and efficient aid which it has always promptly received from your Excellency; and it is only because the Department is fully satisfied of the inexpediency of short enlistments; the impossibility of extending the system to other States, and the justice of the complaints already adverted to, that a change is proposed in Pennsylvania.

Hence the Secretary of War is compelled to ask your Excellency to change your system of recruiting and let your regiments go to the field on an equality, in every respect, with those from other States.

The mustering officer will continue to muster into service recruits enlisted for nine and twelve months, until the tenth day of August next, at which time it is supposed the change suggested will have been completed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 31.

HEADQUARTERS, PENN'A. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, July 29, 1862.

I. In pursuance of the foregoing communication from the War Department, no more authorities to recruit men *for the nine months* term of service will be issued from these Headquarters.

II. All persons now engaged in recruiting squads for that term of service, under General Orders Nos. 28 and 30, of this series, are ordered to report their squads, whether complete or incomplete, to Captain William B. Lane, U. S. A., mustering and disbursing officer at Harrisburg, before the 10th day of August next, that they may be mustered into the service of the United States, for the nine months term for which they have been enlisted, and receive the advanced months pay, premium and bounty to which they will be entitled. After that date all enlistments for new regiments under the late call of the President, will be for three years or during the war.

III. Authorities to recruit for three years or during the war will be issued under General Order No. 30 of these Headquarters, and all persons to whom authority has already been granted, can continue to enlist men for the three years or war term of service.

IV. Persons enlisted for nine months may change their term of enlistment for that of three years or during the war, at any time before they are organized into companies.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Penna.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

SHAVER'S CREEK, July 21, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please be kind enough to publish the enclosed list of contributions by the patriotic citizens of Shaver's Creek to the Soldier's Aid Society of this place.

We have hitherto refrained from publishing lists of our contributions, from the fact that we labored under the impression that they would be just as thankfully received by our brave soldiers, (who are now enduring the hardships and privations which constantly attend the soldier's perilous life,) and be productive of just as much good as though we had paraded them before the public. But as some of our Huntingdon friends have been kind enough to insult our citizens repeatedly, by asserting that "they had done nothing for the soldiers," we have come to the conclusion that it is necessary for us to let the world know that we too are *scraping lint, making clothing, jellies, preserves,* &c., for the sick soldiers.

We beg leave to assure our Huntingdon friends that we have not been sitting with folded hands, while our brave boys were suffering for comforts which it was in our power to supply. Excepting the traitors and Southern sympathizers, the people of Shaver's Creek have given liberally, and intend giving more. Our Huntingdon friends have done their part nobly, and we honor them for it, but we hope that in the future they will be careful not to wound the feelings of others (who have done equally as well) by their groundless assertions.

Although our committee met with some hard rebuffs from the rebels of this place, they have been able to collect, *within the last two weeks,* two very large boxes of clothing, provision, &c., one firkin of apple butter, (containing 15 gallons,) 1 keg of eggs, and have a handsome sum in the treasury yet.

The contributions have been forwarded to Harrisburg, to be sent where most needed. Enclosed you will find the receipt and letter of the Q. M. G., which you will please publish also.

UNION.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

John D. Johnston, 2 dollars.
J. R. Wilson, 1 dollar.
Henry Davis, sr., 2 dollars.
Samuel Davis, sr., 1 dollar.
John G. Decker, 50 cents.
Mrs. Elizabeth Borst, 1 dollar, one quilt, eggs and chickens.
Miss Maggie E. Stewart, 25 cents.
Mrs. Catherine Davis, 1 pillow, apple butter, dried beef, pillow slips, pickles and chickens.
Mrs. Christina Johnston, 25 cents, muslin for bandages, and pickles.
Miss Mollie C. Davis, 2 towels, pens and stationery.
Miss Mollie J. Yocum, 25 cents.
I. Johnston, 1 dollar.
W. Wallace Borst, 1 dollar.
G. Borst, 25 cents.
J. W. Foster, 25 cents.
Mrs. E. Scott, chickens, one gallon apple butter, *dried fruit, eggs, 2 pairs* drawers, bandages, one pillow, pillow-slips and butter.
Mrs. E. Watson, linen for lint, and one pillow.
Mrs. M. Gregory, two chickens.
J. McMullen, cloth for slippers.
Mrs. F. McMullen, pickles.
" James Myton, 1 gallon apple-butter, 9 dozen eggs, chickens, dried fruit, and muslin for bandages.
Mrs. Mahlon Stryker, 4 pounds butter, candles and apple butter.
Mrs. Troutwine, jelly, dried fruit, potatoes, 1 sheet and 1 pr. pillow-slips.
Mrs. Mary Quinn, dried fruit.
Samuel Troutwine, 25 cents.
Jacob Long, 25 cents.
William Quinn, 1 dollar.
Jas. Clayton, canton flannel and tea.
Mrs. Susan Quinn, dried fruit.
Mrs. L. C. Henry, chickens, dried fruit, soap and pudding.
Mrs. Mary E. Oaks, four chickens.
John Henry, 25 cents.
William White, sr., 10 cents.
John Eberle, 25 cents.
John Neff, 50 cents.
H. Orlady, 1 dollar.
Elias Hewitt, 1 dollar.
Mrs. C. White, muslin for bandages and lint.
Mrs. Nannie Montgomery, vinegar and soap.
Alexander Morrison, 25 cents.
John Myton, 75 cents.
Miss R. A. Myton, 2 towels, chickens and candles.
Mrs. E. A. Decker, candles, pickles, eggs and bandages.
Mrs. M. Livingston, 1 gallon apple-butter and four pounds butter.
Mrs. Mary Ewing, dried fruit, rusk and one sheet.
Mrs. Nancy Bilger, dried fruit, hops and soap.
Miss A. M. Livingston, dried fruit.
" Kate Eberle, newspapers and dried herbs.
Mrs. C. Eberle, dried fruit, ginger-crackers and bandages.
Mrs. M. Eberle, 1 gallon apple butter and soap.
Mrs. Martha Henry, soap.
" Ann Ewing, rusk.
" Sarah Henry, dried fruit.
" Elizabeth Hallman, 1 sheet, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, muslin for bandages, lint, soap, herbs and bread.
Mrs. Sophia Mattern, one sheet, one pair drawers and one shirt.
Miss Anna M. Eberle, pepper and dried herbs.
Miss Irene Eberle, soap.
" Callie Mattern, dried fruit, herbs and soap.
James Scott, 1 dollar.
David Stull, 50 cents.
Mrs. John Hewitt and daughter, currant jam, canned fruit, apple butter, jelly, dried fruit, cheese, ginger crackers and rusk.
Mrs. John C. Wilson and daughters, chickens, canned strawberries, rusk, currant jam, dried fruit, candles, soap, 1 sheet, 1 pair of slippers, lint, handkerchiefs, and dried herbs.
Miss Jane Irvine, chickens and apple butter.
Miss Martha Irvine, 50 cents and dried fruit.
Miss Laura E. Wilson, stationary, penholders, pens, pins, needles and herbs.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, jelly, dried beef, dried berries, butter, soap, muslin and linen for bandages.
Mrs. Hannah Stoahr, apple butter, and two chickens.
Miss Mary M. Wilson, apple butter, soap, rhenbarb, muslin for bandages, and chickens.
William Wilson, 25 cents.
Job Wilson, 25 cents.
Henry C. Warfel, 50 cents.
Mrs. Mary Warfel, 25 cents.
Mrs. Margaret Weir, jr. apple butter.
Solomon Hamer, 1 dollar.
Daniel Murrey, 50 cents.
Lewis Hutchison, 25 cents.
Mrs. Lizzie Hamer, one pillow, crutch pads and bandages.
Mrs. Elizabeth Ambrose, 12½ cents.
Mrs. Eleanor W. Davis, dried fruit, preserves, jelly, rusk, hops, 1 sheet and 2 handkerchiefs.
Mrs. Jane Wall, dried fruit, jelly, soap, eggs, and muslin for bandages.
James Wilson, 50 cents.
David C. Wilson, 50 cents.
Cornelius J. Davis, 25 cents.
Miss Mary Wall, 50 cents.
Mr. M. Weir, 1 dollar.
Mrs. Violet J. Weir, jelly, dried tomatoes, currants, herbs and rhenbarb.
Mrs. H. Wilson, chickens, apple butter and rusk.
Miss Mollie A. Wilson, preserves, dried berries, soap and rhenbarb.
Mrs. Jane G. Steel, dried fruit, hops, herbs, and muslin for bandages.
Miss Rebecca Steel, dried fruit.
Miss Jane Steel, 1 pillow, and muslin for bandages, and lint.
Miles Yocum, 50 cents.
Benjamin Hartman, 25 cents.
Mrs. Elizabeth Yocum, dried berries and 1 chicken.
Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, 20 cents.
Miss Peninah Armstrong, 3 chickens and hops.
Miss Nancy Stauffer, apple butter, dried fruit, hops, 1 sheet for bandages and 1 towel.
Daniel Stauffer, one ham and 6 chickens.
James McCool, 75 cents.
Mrs. Nancy Shock, apple butter.
Mrs. Elizabeth Shock, eggs and apple butter.
John Shock, 1 dollar.
Benaville Shock, 1 dollar.
James G. Stewart, 50 cents.
Mrs. Mary A. Morningstar, chickens, 1 pillow, 1 sheet for bandages.
Mrs. Livenia Wall, 1 sheet.
Thomas Armstrong, 25 cents.
James Porter, 50 cents.
Jonathan Wall, 50 cents.
Mrs. Sarah Kyper, muslin for bandages.
Mrs. Sarah Maguire, apple butter, jelly, dried fruit, one sheet, 2 pillows and cases, chickens, lint, and muslin for bandages.
James Maguire, 1 dollar.
James A. Miller, 1 dollar.
William McCluer, 1 dollar.
James Stewart, 50 cents.
David Sheesley, 50 cents.
Mrs. Margaret Reed, 25 cents.
Miss Maria Walheater, 1 can peaches, and one of jelly, and muslin for bandages.
Miss Caroline Walheater, soap.
Mrs. Sarah Fisher, eggs, herbs and bandages.
Mrs. E. A. Lightner, dried fruit.
Mrs. Mary Borst, butter, and dried berries.
Mrs. Nancy Nelson, dried tomatoes, rheubarb and herbs.
Mr. J. & W. Bilger, currants.
Mrs. Judge Stewart, apple butter, bandages and lint.
J. C. Wilson & E. Hewitt, 1 box.
Mrs. John Hewitt, *President.*
Mrs. E. A. Decker, *Vice Pres't.*

COMMITTEE.

Miss Jennie Hewitt, Miss Violet J. Davis, Miss Lizzie A. Wilson, Miss Mollie A. Wilson.
Miss R. Annie Myton, *Treas.*
Miss Bella Wilson, *Sec.*

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 16, 1862.

MRS. JOHN HEWITT:—Yours of the 14th inst., stating you had forwarded hospital supplies has been received.

I am pleased to inform you that the two boxes and two kegs have been received at this place, for which in behalf of the sick and wounded, I return you, and those who patriotically unite with you in this noble work my sincere thanks.

We have several hundred sick and wounded soldiers, Pennsylvanians, recently from McClellan's army in the city of New York, and in want of such articles as you have sent, we have concluded to forward at least part of your donation to them. Very resp'y.,

R. C. HALE, Q. M. G.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Occupation of Russellville by the Rebels.—Proclamation by Governor Magoffin Convening the Legislature.—Rebel Attack on Paris.—They are Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—It is reported that a party of guerillas under Colonel Gana, of Morgan notoriety, took Russellville this morning, killing one or two of our Lieutenants and badly wounding Captain Morrow,- of the Kentucky volunteers.

Other reports say that a collision took place between the home-guards, at Russellville, either from mistake or otherwise, a few hours after the rebel capture of Russellville. A portion of the Federal regiment was due there, and has probably arrived and reinstated the authority of the Government.

The telegraph line is working south to Nashville, but we can get nothing from Russellville, which is on a branch line, to-night. The theory is that the rebels took away the operators before the arrival of our forces.

Governor Magoffin issued a proclamation yesterday, calling together the Kentucky Legislature to meet on August 14. After remarking that the military board still claims the paramount military authority of the Commonwealth, and is unwilling to resign the powers heretofore exercised by that body or to permit their exercise by the Governor. He continues: A civil conflict is impending over us, yet I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property and liberties of the people or to enforce the laws. Daily appeals are being made to me as the Governor of the State to protect our citizens from marauding bands, and in the peaceful employment of their property and rights under the constitution. I am without the means and power to give relief and I am left no alternative but to appeal to you the representatives of the people, in the hope that it will not be in vain. Any attempt on my part to organize a force for that purpose, will certainly, but precipitate the evil. I therefore not willingly convene the General Assembly that they may themselves determine the extent of the authority granted by them, and looking at the policy adopted in the State, and the late action of Congress, and the President touching the question of slavery, provide for the safety of our institutions and the peace and tranquility of the Commonwealth.

PARIS, July 30.—Yesterday a party of over two hundred guerillas from Boone county, under General Bullitt, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling. On being refused they attacked the place but were repulsed by the home guard. During the retreat of the guerillas they were met by a party of Federal troops under Major Bracht, of the Eighth Kentucky regiment, who drove them back towards the town, where they were again attacked by the Home Guards. The result was a complete stampede of the guerillas, with a loss of 8 killed and 48 prisoners. The number of their wounded is not known. They also lost all their horses. Our loss in the engagement was three wounded.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, July 29, 1862.

Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, and who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, a thousand rebel troops passed through that town daily on their way to Richmond, and more were on their way. The Doctor's window overlooked the railroad and depot, giving him a good opportunity of ascertaining what was going on. These troops came from James Island and eastern Georgia.

Among other facts ascertained by the Doctor was that eleven thousand troops were at Charlottesville waiting transportation to Richmond; that thirty thousand conscripts had been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia since the 9th of July, and a proportionate number in the other extreme Southern States. He heard the adjutant of Col. Goodwin, who commands the post at Salisbury, and who had just come from Richmond, state that the adjutant of General Hill told him that the rebels had one hundred and seventy-three thousand troops engaged in the battle of seven days. Dr. Williams was accompanied by Dr. Stone who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement so far as relates to the movement of troops on their way up to Richmond. They passed long trains of empty cars on their way South.

If these statements are true, and there is every reason to believe that they are, it shows that the rebels are staking their all in this State, by concentrating within its borders an overwhelming force.

General McClellan spent the entire day, yesterday, in visiting the different hospitals, speaking words of encouragement to the sick and wounded, and seeing that their wants are properly administered to.

The boats to-day brought down 495 wounded, from Richmond, leaving about 700 yet to come.

Speech of Daniel Dougherty.

Delivered at the Great War Meeting, convened in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 26.

We are assembled, Americans, to decide whether our country shall live or die, whether we shall be free men or slaves; whether peace shall here again permanently dwell, or this become a land of dead men's skulls; whether the fires of freedom shall blaze in beauty until all the earth shall enjoy the perfect day of constitutional liberty, or the eternal night of despotism shall in our time descend upon the world!—These are considerations that tower in sublime proportions above all meaner thoughts, and will tell the historian whether we are a heroic or degenerate race! whether this is the golden age, or these the accursed days that sold and sacrificed, when they might have saved, the unborn millions of the future.

To address you, Americans, on such a theme, fills me with awe, and makes me bow in humble supplication to the All-perfect One, praying his omnipotent aid to inspire me for the cause!

In the midst of unrivalled prosperity, with a Government the best that mortals ever made, with argosies plowing the waves of every sea, and the mighty armaments of every Power doing homage to our flag, a conspiracy, long meditated and maturely planned, has burst into bloody treason and rebellious war. Perjured ingrates, on whom the choicest honors of the Republic had been showered, lead on the legions resolved to kill their country. The tyrants of the earth are laughing at our woes, and, with malignant joy, regard the people as their slaves again.

It is in vain to dwell upon the past. Behold the awful present! The traitors of the South, with fiendlike fury, are striving to wrest from us three-fourths of the Republic, our most sacred localities, the battle-fields of the Revolution, the graves of the immortal dead, the cities built by Northern hands, and beautified by Northern taste and wealth—aye, the capital, with its unnumbered millions of property, the statues of our benefactors, the trophies of glorious wars, the heirlooms and archives of the nation. All are in imminent jeopardy.

Nay, more: if they succeed, our Northern cities will be sacked, our homes desolated, our women and children exposed to the polluted touch of their brutal soldiery, the Union split into twenty fragments, each warring with the other; not alone in the regular battle, but with poisoned cup, the rope, the torch, the axe, and the knife; anarchy following, until the living in very agony, cry out for the protection of a monarch, or wield submissively to a despotism. These are the terrific realities that even now cast their shadows on this continent.

I cannot pause to argue. They are clear to the mind of every thinking man. If we fail, they are as sure to follow as if an angel of heaven, with a pen of fire, had written our fate along the midnight sky.

Oh God! shall it be, that the people, crushed since creation, when at last the priceless boon of liberty was their own, by their own supineness permitted it to be wrested from their grasp forever? Shall the fruits of the Revolution wither in our keeping?

"What! will ye all combine to tie a stone
Each to each other's neck and drown like dogs
Within the tide of time, and never float
To utter ages, or at best but float
A buoyant pestilence?"

Men of America, awake! arise from your sleep, and avert the impending doom! Let the craven who talks of peace—the wretch who prates of party—the fiends who coin money from their country's woe, or speak encouragement to her foes, be anathema!

Let our rulers remember that on their fidelity is staked the fortunes of a hundred generations. Let those who can, fly to the field! Let those who remain, with a generous hand, give to the glorious cause! Let every man hold his all at the call of his country.

The unburied dead cry aloud for vengeance and for war! war on the land and sea! war with no hope of peace but subjugation! war that will teach the parricides that the Republic can be as terrible in strife as she was gentle in peace!

My countrymen—all differences forgotten—let us here, on this consecrated spot, swear by the honor of our mothers—by the *memory of fathers*—by the blood of the wounded—by the dead bodies of our martyrs—this war shall never cease until every man who treads this soil owns allegiance to the Union, or the whole land becomes one sepulchre!

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.]

There is a number of people in the South who are detained from active participation in the war by the confines of age or family. These people may do a most valuable service to the Government and make an important contribution to the war by assisting in the apprehension of deserters and stragglers from the army, by giving information to the authorities of the places of refuge of these creatures, by setting their faces against them, and by doing all that is possible to drive back to their posts of duty those who have skulked from them and are roaming the country in the dirty and disgraceful uniforms of soldiers.—There should be no resting place for the feet of these creatures. Every man and woman in the country is able to do something in pursuing, shaming and driving back to the ranks those who deserted their color and their comrades and turned their backs upon their country's service. Let all ages and sexes in the country assist the Government in reclaiming deserters and stragglers, and in maintaining the integrity of our army. *Desertions are reducing our army, defying its discipline, corrupting its spirit and morals, and seriously endangering the fortunes of our cause.*

Desertions from the army are already numerous and the country must do what it can to repair the evil. The fact is, however, that we should have heard but little of this military crime and public disgrace to our arms if the Government had had the nerve and the conscience to execute the death penalty in its armies. The men who are responsible for this shameful and alarming frequency of desertions in our armies are Jefferson Davis, George W. Randolph and Robert E. Lee. The crime of desertion is punishable with death; it is so by the Articles of War, the practice of civilized nations, and the precepts of intelligent humanity.—It is no time for a mawkish tenderness to trifle with the destinies of a whole nation. The sentimental suspension of the penalty of death in our army is not only a mistaken humanity, it encourages crime, sacrifices to childish emotion the efficiency of our troops, the safety of our country, the success of our cause, and is a terrible cruelty for which our Government stands responsible in the eyes of God and man.

An instance lately occurred where, in the face of the enemy, and in daily expectation of a great battle on the Richmond lines, a deserter who had been apprehended in the very act of entering the enemy's lines, and sentenced to death by a court-martial, was respited three different times.—The consequence of this weak indulgence was a new crop of deserters; the hesitation of the authorities to execute the law was the signal for new violations of it, and to-day the country is filled with deserters, stragglers, and absentees from the army, who laugh at the terrors of court-martial, and the penalties of having their pay stopped and being advertised in the newspapers for crimes which, by law, custom and necessity, deserve death. The Government has toyed with sentiment enough in this matter. The country is engaged in a death struggle. If we are subjugated there is no parallel to the horrors of our fate, since the ruthless atrocities of Attilla and his barbarians. In such a contest the Government must be serious, and not weigh the sentiments of preachers and humanitarians in petticoats against the safety of the country, the letter of the law and the doctrines of enlarged and enlightened mercy, which require that discipline and efficiency should be maintained in our army at the price of death to deserters.

Extortionists in Rebeldom.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.]

In the development of the war we are waging, there is one lasting stigma on its moral character. We refer to the almost universal rage in the south of the vile lusts of avarice and extortion, in which native Southern merchants have outdone Yankees and Jews, and have not only defiled themselves, but inflict a burning disgrace upon the nation, prostituted a noble war to the most infamous purposed, and blackened their country in the eyes of the world.

The whole South stinks with the lusts of extortion. The extent to which it prevails in this city is *enormous and shameful;* trade is reduced to a devilish art to make money out of the distresses of humanity; and that hypocrisy may be added to other diabolical accomplishments, the extortioners of Richmond take the upper seats in church, talk patriotism and give into the contribution boxes small pinchings from enormous gains; dandy preachers and hospital matrons taking these filthy gifts of the plunderers of society as tokens of the liberality and patriotism of the donors.

The lengths to which extortion has gone in this community are almost incredible. A single instance may serve as an illustration. Through the active and enlarged exertions of the Government Clothing Bureau in this city, contracts have been made with a number of mills in the South by which it has been agreed that they shall furnish supplies for the army at stipulated prices. Some days ago an officer purchased at this Bureau for his use a piece of cloth at two dollars and sixty cents a yard. This, the Government price, was largely remunerative to the manufacturer; it paid him a considerable profit, and he was satisfied to obtain that without grasping for the uttermost gains of avarice and extortion. The price of the same style of cloth, manufactured at our doors in Richmond, was inquired at stores on Main street; the reply was, sixteen and eighteen dollars a yard.

The Yankees and the Negroes.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.]

It appears from statements in the northern newspapers that McClellan proposes to employ negroes to perform the hard labor on his fortifications, with a view to save his troops from the perils of sunstroke. This is the sort of freedom the deluded slaves enjoy when they get into the clutches of the abolitionists. They are worked to death, in order to save the lives of a proportionate number of miserable Yankees, not one-half of whom can lay as much claim to respectability as the blackest cornfield negro in Virginia. We hope our authorities, in negotiating for an exchange of prisoners will make the invaders account for at least a portion of the "contrabands" they have stolen, though *in making up their relative value it should appear that one nigger was equal to two Yankees.*

Gen. Meagher's Appeal to his Countrymen.

General Thomas Francis Meagher had a grand reception last evening at the National Guards Armory, New York. We have no room for the proceedings, which were most enthusiastic. We can only append the conclusion of his own patriotic speech, which was as follows:

Come, my countrymen, fling yourselves with a generous passion into those insured lines over which waves in honor the flag that was borne in triumph by O'Neal in the mountains of Ulster against the most stalwart enemies of the Irish; the flag which flew in defiance over the walls of Limerick until hearts of oak and nerves of iron could no longer avail for life and liberty; the flag which Robert Emmet, the last consecrated martyr of his race, who lavished his wealth and genius, his life, and above all, who denied himself the happiness of a home with a wife in harmony with his own grand nature, that he might plant it on the strongholds of his own country and announce through its flashing folds the redemption of what was in history the oldest, but was in resources, in hope, in fidelity, and shall ever be the youngest nation in christendom.—[Great Cheering.] My countrymen one more glorious effort, magnanimous, chivalrous, for that glorious republic which to thousands and thousands and hundreds of thousands of you has been a shelter and a home, a tower of impregnable security, a temple of renown. Come, my countrymen, in the name of Richard Montgomery, who died to assert a liberty; in the name of Andrew Jackson who swore "*by the eternal*" to maintain the authority of the nation [great applause]; as you exult in the gallantry of James Shields [great cheering]; as you point with the highest pride to the patriot courage and energy, and loyalty, and the stern nerve of Michael Corcoran [tremendous and long continued cheering]; and as each and all of you who emulate their example while you are inspired by it, come, come, follow me to the banks of the James river next week. [Cries "We will, we will,"] and there, in the ranks of the Irish Brigade, strike one conclusive and overwhelming blow for this republic, under the command and chieftainship of that fearless, gifted, indomitable young General of the Army of the Potomac, General George B. McClellan—[long continued and tremendous cheering for McClellan; groans for Greely]—a General to whom that army, to a man, is thoroughly and unanimously devoted [great applause], and whose great good heart has been its inspiration, while his splendid genius has been its salvation in the most critical period. [Great applause.]

A Test Oath in Baltimore.

An immense Union meeting was held in Baltimore on Monday night, 28th inst., in Monument Square.—Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, By the loyal citizens of Baltimore, in mass meeting assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to instruct the General in command of this military department to require all male citizens above the age of eighteen years, to come forward and take the following oath, and that all persons refusing to take said oath, shall be sent through our military lines into the so-called Southern Confederacy;

THE OATH.

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 5, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

A Draft Ordered After the 15th inst.

We call the attention of young men to the Order of the Secretary of War given under our War News head. Substitutes will not be accepted. Every able-bodied young man should enrol himself at once and not wait to be drafted. The pieces of companies now in the county should be thrown together immediately.

THE secession papers throughout the State are rejoicing over the prospect of soon having aid in this county. The *Globe* is denounced by them as a rank Abolition sheet, simply because it will not devote its columns to party strife, and to the success of party leaders.—The new paper will speak for itself, and we feel very sure it will please the most radical secessionists North and South. The leading men engaged in the new enterprise know all the little *turns* in politics, having belonged to all the parties and factions that have ever had an existence in the county. They were most prominent in the support of the first Know-Nothing sent to the Legislature from this county. Since then they have been here, there and everywhere, and no place in particular. They will make most excellent leaders for the anti-war party. Mr. Albert Owen, for several years County Superintendent, we understand, is to occupy the editorial chair.

☞ Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has been foremost among those upon whom the country could rely. He gave all the influence of his office, the wealth of his family, and his personal presence in the field, without one moment's hesitation, and he hardly left one solitary disloyal man behind him in Rhode Island, for his example, not only in his own party—the Democratic—but among all other classes of citizens, was so brave and gallant, that it was enthusiastically endorsed. He is the most popular man in his little commonwealth at this day, and a better nominee for Senator could not have been found. Hear how clear ring his words in a recent letter concerning his seat in the Senate:

"I occupy a position independent of all parties or cliques. I take ground, first to pursue that course which will most effectually reduce the rebellious States to subjection to and respect for the flag; second, that will forever, so far as human wisdom can calculate, prevent like occurrences from like causes. When the first of these propositions is established, then will I be glad to use all the means and whatever ability God has given me to establish the second."

We want just such a man to represent the people of this Congressional District. Have we such a man? We have.

Military Organizations.

In view of the unsettled condition of affairs and the possibility that, in case of reverses of intervention, more men will be necessary to finish this unnatural war, we press upon our readers an old suggestion, to which their attention should be given, and on which *action* should be taken immediately, and that is, the great importance of *military organizations* in every borough and township in the county, by which all able-bodied men may receive preparation which will fit them at once to take their places in line of battle, or at least materially shorten the time of their stay in camps of instruction, where they are of no benefit, for the time being, to the general Government. It is necessary that the people *be prepared for every emergency*, and we agree with an exchange that every ward and township should immediately form within its limits, at least one such organization, and that one afternoon in each week be set apart for practical lessons from competent instructors in drill and general military knowledge. Let this plan be adopted, and then if the apprehensions of many loyal men and the hopes of secesh sympathizers be realized, and we have England to fight in addition to the friends of rebellion, then we can meet her with *a nation of soldiers*, and repeat the lessons of the Revolution and of 1812.

THE war meetings being held all over the State are having a good effect. The people cannot hear too much said on the only important subject now before the country, by men who are truly loyal, in earnest, and enthusiastic in their devotions to the best interests of our people. We have attended several of these meetings in this county lately, and we know that much good has been done.

Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania.

"Occasional" of the *Press*, writing from Washington under date of Aug. 3d, says:—

"A part of the rebel programme is undoubtedly to make a raid into Pennsylvania, if the rebels are not too severely punished in the coming battles. You must not be incredulous on this point. Remember that the traitors are desperate men, and that they cannot hold out much longer unless they are able to strike certain sudden and crushing blows upon exposed positions. The best preventive is rapid enlistments. Let the old regiments be filled up at once. Let the new ones be promptly formed and forwarded. Let the call for three hundred thousand be increased to seven hundred thousand men. Let a draft be resorted to on the basis of the militia of all the loyal States. Camps of instruction in different localities would soon create a vast reserve, from which the best fighting material could be drawn. *We need a million of men to complete the overthrow and the subjugation of the rebellion.* Such a force would appal the traitors, and assure foreign Governments of the indomitable determination and resources of this Government. It would also make Halleck irresistible in this quarter, and reanimate the service in its Southern and Western fields of action. Let us not, therefore, pause too long. Instant and hearty energy will save Pennsylvania from invasion and drive the rebels from Virginia forever. Do not wait to be drafted. Seize the opportunity now offered to fill up the old and to organize the new regiments.—The hour for drafting will soon be here, and when that comes reluctant patriots will regret that they had not voluntarily entered the army at an early day."

A Word to Recruits.

The brave men who rushed forward in response to the earlier calls of the Government for recruits, had many disadvantages to encounter from which our new recruits will be saved.

We had known nothing of the necessities of such a war as that which was thus so suddenly thrust upon us. Our small army of eighteen thousand men was a very small affair, and its wants were easily provided for. But when our force, in a few short months, was raised to hundreds of thousands, we had to learn how to provide and care for these vast numbers. Our Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments all needed to be newly organized, in fact, to be created. Every march, every encampment, every victory and defeat has been fraught with its lessons; and those lessons the Government has been learning. It is now ready to meet the whole of the three hundred thousand recruits for which it asks, and to assure them that the amplest provision is made for their comfort both in sickness and in health.

The later orders from the War Department are also full of encouragement for the soldier who now enlists. It is amazing the amount of hard labor which our soldiers have had to perform from the very first. Ditches and canals have been cut, embankments thrown up, vast amounts of stores transported; in the aggregate, an amount of hard work of which few who have not followed in the track of the army have any conception. But now our Government has laid it down as a fixed principle that the laboring men of the rebellious regions shall be employed in doing the heavy work for which they are so well fitted. The contrabands are constantly coming within our lines in large squads. The vast loads of pick-axes and spades which are sent off to our armies will pass into their hands, and our soldiers will be, to that extent, relieved from the arduous toil, and left to the training and work in which the brave delight.

There will also be a soldier's work to be done in a soldierly manner. The Government has taken off its gloves, and is now giving unmistakable signs of girding itself for war. The stir of real war is now heard in all of our camps. The signs of the times indicate that, with that strategic forecast which is indispensable in war, there will be combined that Napoleonic dash which fires the heart and makes each soldier a hero.

Never was there a brighter prospect for recruits to any army in the world. They have the certainty of provisions for those they leave behind; of every comfort and every care which war will allow; they have the fair prospect of following out wisely chosen plans, with a speed, a strength and energy which, by the blessings of heaven, will win for us, at an early day, decisive and final victory,

☞ PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, referring to a secret organization of disloyalists which is known to exist in some of the northern states, thus graphically pictures certain northern papers supposed to be acting under their influence:

"We could name several newspapers, which, beyond all question in our minds, are conducted under its influence and for the furtherance of its objects. *Those papers profess indeed to be loyal to the Union, for they are afraid of the swift retribution that they know would follow any open exhibition of treason*, but they diligently devote themselves to the selection and publication of such matter as they deem calculated to dispirit the friends of the Union and to encourage the rebels."

There is not a doubt of the existence of a secret political organization in this county, composed of men who sympathize with the rebels. They have not yet a press at their command, but they expect soon to have. We judge men by their actions and the company they keep

THE NEW POST OFFICE STAMPS.—The Postmaster General and the Commissioners of Internal Revenue have approved of the specimens for the postage stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. They will be printed on bank note paper—the five and ten cent ones 2¾ by 1¾ inches; the twenty-five and fifty cent ones 3 by 1¾ inches. The five and twenty-five cent ones are to be brown or chocolate; the ten and fifty cent ones to be green, and upon the corner of each one is a white figure denoting the denomination. In the middle of each are the words "five cent stamp," "ten cent stamp," &c. Upon the backs are the value in Roman letters, v, x, &c. The twenty-five cent ones have five fives upon the face, and the fifties five tens overlapping one another. They will bear on their face the following inscription.—"Postage stamps furnished by the assistant treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, and receivable for postage stamps at any postoffice." Upon the back will be the words:—"Exchangable for U. S. notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository in sums not less than five dollars—receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars—act approved July 17, 1862." They will be furnished in sheets during the next two weeks.

Arrest the Traitors.

These are days of admonition. And as some of the party leaders in this county are making themselves busy to prevent loyal men from enlisting in the army of the United States, it may be well enough to remind them that there is an act, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 18th of April, '61, of which the following is Section I. We understand that some of these partisans have latterly been very industrious in telling persons willing to enter the service, "that it would be better for them not to do so, because this is an Abolition war, intended for the subjugation of our Southern *friends*:"

SECTION 1. That if any person or persons, belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State, or States, or other, the enemies of the State, or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or government thereof, or knowingly or willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming, any combination, or plot, or conspiracy, for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized, or pretended Government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of the State or of the United States of America, or shall, with intent to oppose, prevent, or subvert the Government of this State or the United States, *endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State, about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association*, already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose; every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary *imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court: Provided*, That this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving any civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

A PATRIOTIC PROPOSITION.—David Blair, Esq., has made the following proposition to the appointing power at Washington:

I agree to discharge all the duties of principal Assessor of the 18th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, during the war, free of all charge to the Government, except travelling and office expenses.

DAVID BLAIR.

The Selinsgrove *Times*, a Democratic sheet of the Hughes, Plumer & Co., character, asks the following question:

"Will men who are honestly opposed to this *Abolition war*, allow themselves to be forced into a hateful service."

Such is the Democracy and the loyalty of the men and the presses that denounce the *Globe*.

THOUSANDS of men will arrive in Harrisburg this week, and be organized into regiments and sent forward as rapidly as possible to reinforce the armies of McClellan and Pope.

CIRCULAR.

"WASHINGTON PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION."—This Association, having opened an office at No. 5 Washington Buildings, corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where will be found a register of all Pennsylvania soldiers in or around this city in hospitals, invite the friends of the same to call, assuring them that all possible aid will be extended in finding their sons.

Mr. Chas. L. Wells, the Register, will be found in the office.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. S. Todd Perley, will answer all letters in regard to sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, whether in or around this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or New Haven. Address, care Box 84½, Washington, D. C.

J. K. MOREHEAD, *Pres't.*
J. M. SULLIVAN, *Sec'y.*

WAR NEWS.

From Missouri.

The Rebels again in Missouri.—Threatened attack on Hannibal.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Information has been received that a large force of guerillas entered Missouri from Arkansas, and are now encamped near the State line, in Howel and Texas counties, and are represented to be commanded by McBride, and includes gangs headed by Coleman and Hawthorne.

Many refugees from these counties and from Texas and Wright counties have reached Springfield and Rolla are assured that our troops are at Houston, Texas county, and have been reinforced, and are sufficiently numerous to repress any demonstration from McBride's forces.

Four gentlemen just arrived from Monroe city, state that at least three hundred men joined Porter on Saturday from Mound city. Fifty persons left Hannibal on Friday night, fearing rebel depredations. A most intense excitement prevails all over the counties. Hannibal is almost deserted, many of its citizens arrived in this city.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—An officer writing from Harrison's Landing to a gentleman in Washington, says: "All is quiet on the James. One corps after another is being reviewed by Gen. McClellan, and the troops make a fine appearance. The soldiers are in good spirits and will be ready to deal heavy blows when called upon to strike the enemy. If New England, the Middle States and the Great West will only do their duty now, this wicked rebellion can be crushed forever. God grant that the call for men may not be in vain."

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—It is rumored and believed here that the "New Merrimac" has come down the James river as far as Fort Darling, and that she is hourly expected to make the attempt to come further down. One thing is certain—all the Federal gunboats have passed up beyond Harrison's Landing and not one is in sight from that point or on the river this side.

A detachment of infantry and cavalry from McClellan's army made a reconnoissance down the Chickahominy through Diascund and came on toward Williamsburg till they met our pickets, when they returned after report by telegraph to Fortress Monroe that in their reconnoissance they had seen nothing of the enemy. We shall probably not hear of their return to camp until to-morrow, on the arrival of the mailboat from Harrison's Landing.

The arrival of the mailboat this afternoon brings some particulars of the attack made by the rebel batteries on Gen. M'Clellan's position from opposite Harrison's Landing. The attack was made at midnight with, it is said, four batteries of flying artillery, some being above and some below the point of attack. They threw six twelve-pound shell, some round and others conical, but not one of them exploded. Their fire was intended, no doubt, for our camps, but many of the shot fell short and thus did some little mischief among the shipping which was laying at the Landing and at anchor in the river. Several vessels and steamers were struck with fragments of shell, but none were hurt in them.

It is reported nine of our soldiers were killed and only three wounded.—The attack being made at such a late hour of the night, and our army expecting rather an attack in front, caused some delay before our guns opened fire, when our siege guns were brought to bear upon them, and in less than forty minutes the rebels were silenced. The firing was very brisk while it continued. Many of the enemy's shells were thrown over among our camps, but these did not explode. All those which exploded fell much short of the camps, and this accounts for so few being injured.

It is supposed that the object of the rebels in this demonstration was to draw the Federal gunboats down the river so as to enable their boats, including the new Merrimac, to get out.

It is estimated that the rebels threw over five hundred shell, which lay this morning scattered over the field. Some lodged in the masts of vessels. All that is known of the effect of our firing is that the rebels retreated, and this morning the trees where they had their batteries presented a shattered appearance, and many were cut completely down.

There was only one Federal gunboat near the Landing, which opened fire immediately on the enemy, but they had not appeared to notice it, as they were so intent on shelling our camps. If the desire was, as supposed, to draw our gunboats down the river, the attempt was most unsuccessful, as not one made its appearance, save the one previously there.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Saturday, August 2, 1862.

Six hundred troops crossed the river yesterday afternoon for the purpose of destroying the houses and woods on the opposite shore which had afforded protection to the rebels.

Everything in the shape of a dwelling was burned.

This was the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and encampment, the night before. The affair was successfully accomplished, without the loss of a man.

The gun-boats this morning were engaged in shelling the shore and houses down the river.

Five men were killed by the enemy's shells the night before last and two wounded.

From General Pope's Army.

WATERLOO, Va., Aug. 2.—Intelligence from Culpepper says that scouting parties go out daily and occasionally bring in rebel scouts

No enemy in force has been discovered this side of Gordonsville.

It is supposed that strong entrenchments are being constructed at that place. Our troops are in such high spirits, and so confident of success, that they say they can defeat whatever force may there be collected.

Genl. Pope, on his way hither, was received with enthusiastic cheers by our troops whom he reviewed and highly complimented on their appearance and drill.

Desertion has been much checked within the last few days by the stringent orders of General Pope. Several deserters having been found guilty, have been sentenced to be branded and drummed out of the army.

At present everything is quiet in front of our advance.

Important from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—The *Bulletin* of this morning has the following from authentic sources among other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels:

We have some inkling of the subject discussed at the conference of all the principal military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th inst. It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose more territory. The defensive policy was strongly attacked, and both Generals Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points, namely: from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania, from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois.

It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the remainder of the summer campaign was agreed upon.

First, the immediate obstruction of the James River, so as to make it impassable for McClellan to use it as a means for communication with the Fort, and for their transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

Second, the occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown and the entire Peninsula.

Third, the recovery of the whole territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; for the recovery of New Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi River and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects have been accomplished, then Lee and Beauregard's plan was proposed.

Fifth, to make the Potomac and Ohio rivers at once their basis of operations and frontier line, and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sixth, to hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of two hundred thousand troops by the capture of that city. The liberation of Baltimore and the invasion of the North at the three points named above becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities five hundred thousand troops.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—The gunboat Carondolet arrived yesterday from Vicksburg, but brings no later news.

Several gentlemen from Brownsville arrived *last evening bringing* some particulars of the rebel raid, under Faulkner, on that place, on Friday. Every man there buying cotton was taken prisoner, and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars taken from them. Four hundred bales of cotton were burned.

Five hundred Federal cavalry arrived *the same evening*. The rebels fled and were pursued, and a slight engagement took place on Hatchee and Forked Deer rivers. A number of the rebels were captured. Ferries and bridges were destroyed by the rebels.

Jackson was at Denmark on Saturday with 300 of his cavalry.

It is reported that Villipique was marching on Bolivar. Jackson used a pontoon bridge to cross, and forded the Deer river.

Heavy cannonading was heard at Bolivar on Saturday and Sunday.

On Saturday the telegraph was destroyed and portions of the Mobile and Ohio railroad were torn up at Humboldt.

CAIRO, August 2.—The Grenada *Appeal* of the twenty-eighth says the federals have abandoned the idea of taking Vicksburg by water, and are evidently awaiting the co-operation of her land forces.

FROM MISSOURI.

CAIRO, August 2.—Reports from Bloomfield, Mo., state that Col. Daniels with a force numbering one hundred have been attacked by five or six hundred rebels. It was thought that Daniels would be able to hold his position until reinforcements which have been sent should arrive.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CAIRO, August 2.—Advices have been received by Gen. Strong, from Bloomfield, Mo., that about one hundred of Coleman's men were surrounded in that town by some five or six hundred rebels, that a sharp fight was going on, and that our troops thought they could sustain themselves until reinforcements, which have been sent from Cape Gerceadeau could reach them. Letters from a rebel mail, captured at Corinth on the 29th ult., indicate a rebel movement on Chattanooga and Nashville.

LATE AND IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Headquarters of the Army of Virginia, August 3.—9 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. HALLECK.—No. 4.—The reconnoitering column under General Crawford crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward toward Orange Court House, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry under General Robertson.

Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners. Among the latter were one Major, two Captains, two Lieutenants. Our loss was two killed and three wounded.

The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands.

The railroad and the telegraph line between Orange Court House and Gordonsville was destroyed.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major-General.

[Orange Court House, which has been occupied by General Pope's forces, is but nine miles from Gordonsville, by railroad.]

FROM THE PENINSULA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, August 4.—Ever since the firing upon our shipping at the mailboat landing by the enemy's batteries, our troops have occupied the opposite shore.

Yesterday a reconnoissance was made from that point back into the country to within fourteen miles of Petersburg. It was conducted by Gen. Averill and composed of 150 of the Fifth United States, and 150 of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with four companies of the First Michigan regiment.

Captain Custer and Baron, of McClellan's staff accompanied them. At Cox Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and run. They drove them to their encampment at Sycamore Church, two and a half miles further, when they again formed, but were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp equipage and commissary stores, which our troops gathered together and burned.

The rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded and two taken prisoners. We had only one horse killed.

After scouring the country a short distance further they returned to the river.

There is no further evidence of the rebel gun-boats in the river this side of Fort Darling.

Information received here goes to show that the New Merrimac will not be ready for three weeks yet.

Burnside's Troops Embarked.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of this evening's *Post*, says that Burnside's corps has embarked and is moving off.

The gun-boats and mortar-boats are all under orders.

Important War Order.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 4th, 1862.

Order Calling for Militia from the Several States.

Ordered, First—That a draft, of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers.

The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Terrible Revelations from the South.

Anarchy and Barbarism in Texas.

Slaves Burned in Louisiana---Testimony of an European Savant.

The *Independence Belge* of July 6, '62, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May last, by M. Honzeau, a savant of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, but who recently tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Independence*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the European partizans of American secessionists would defend." We translate those letters, which are so well authenticated:

"MATAMORAS, Mexico,
April 27, 1862."

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade has kept me in Texas as in a besieged city, depriving me of all communication with Europe.—The government of planters here have increased this isolation by suspending the mailing of newspapers, and by suppressing most of the mail routes, whence results a state of isolation very favorable to ignorance and tyranny.

"What I have seen about me, and what I have heard from the mouths of sufferers and witnesses, forms a frightful tale. I have forwarded a few pages to the *Revue Trimestrille* since my arrival in Mexico. I could have increased the catalogue of atrocities which the slaveholders are accumulating to their shame. I only wish to so speak of facts which I can prove, but will add a few others which I believe to be perfectly veritable.

"A pregnant woman being indisposed, her master had her whipped to make her go to work. She dragged herself to the field and fell upon the ground in the pangs of childbirth.—The lash was applied, *and brought off strips of flesh which were so thick that one could actually see the lungs of the miserable woman*, who during this torture gave birth to a still-born child, and a few minutes after died herself.

"Another fugitive was hung up by the hands, and in that position perished of hunger; his master even had the cruelty to place near him a plate of smoking warm meat, which was renewed at meal time. One of the comrades of this martyr told me that his last words, in a low dying voice, were 'let me eat—eat.'

"I have seen free negroes banished, and freed slaves, when free papers were not preserved or in due form, sent back into slavery. When I say negroes I wish to avoid the phrase 'persons of color,' for it is not so easy to find a purely black negro. The colored population, especially that portion of it which is free, is crossed in the first, second and third degree. There are among them persons whiter than you or I, and they suggest a pretty question in genealogy.

"I have seen a German, who was for a time a slave in one of the territories where the slavery of *poor whites* is freely defended. An odious attempt has been made to re-establish slavery in this part of Mexico. Civil war has been provoked here and sustained by the *subsidies, arms and ammunition* furnished by the planters. Matamoras, where I now am, is in ruins after a three-months' war proportionately more murderous than the wars of Europe. Yet, notwithstanding the American canon, the heroic population of this city, which has Indian blood in its veins, has repulsed the brigands who have assailed it from Texas.

"What could I do in such scenes of confusion! My humble possessions were seized by these men. I had seen several of my neighbors killed in their fields, and a few of them scalped.—Others had fallen beneath the axes of the furious Rangers, because they were Unionists. I had seen Bole Augustin cut up with knives before the Justice of Peace of San Antonio. I had seen another pursued by a man firing a revolver at him, till he fell bleeding and dying in the market-place. What should I do! What could I do! The path of duty seemed to be effaced. I was at once forced to leave my house, and leave to the terrible Vigilance Committee four bare walls and the ashes of my burned papers.

"I only retained a memorial of the Unionists of San Antonio for the cabinet at Washington, a document which, if found on my person, would have been enough to have hanged me ten times over, as a spy or correspondent, of a Unionist. I rolled it up and hid it in the barrel of my rifle, and the American consul at Matamoras, an energetic citizen of New England, to whom I transferred it on my arrival here, has forwarded it to Mr. Lincoln, who, by this time, must have received it.

"I cannot express to you my satisfaction on finding myself free on this side of the Rio Grande. Would that my voice could be heard all over Europe. The Southern states are witnesses of a criminal attempt which rivals the most bloody and abhorred cruelties of the Inquisition. To this sanguinary tyranny is added a throng of terrible passions—all of those passions which are engendered by the possession of man (or woman) by man. There are no longer limits, no longer restraint, no longer modesty. Near to Seguin (Texas) *a master was recently struck by a slave for having in his presence attempted to violate the honor of his negro wife.* Of course the negro husband was hanged.

"In this pretended political movement of the South there is a return to barbarism, which the customs of the times, the spirit of our country and our ideas of humanity and religion cannot permit. The impious and heathenish attempt, which openly adopts as its motto 'The extension and perpetuity of slavery'—this criminal attempt cannot succeed. The question of the liberation of the slaves assumes every day a more practical form."

LETTER NO. 2.

"MATAMORAS, Mexico, May 13.

"I am lucky, after having lost all my property, in saving myself from hanging as an abolitionist. I have had a hard journey hither from San Antonio, and have found here a true friend in the American consul.

"I have lost all my goods, and was forced to burn all my papers including all my notes on the condition of society in the South, which though very moderate, were tinged with an abolitionism (or rather with equity) out of place there. I had also too much delicacy to leave these papers in the charge of my friends, thus exposing them to danger.

"Our position as regards Texas is deplorable; the postal communication with Brownsville and between Texas and Mexico is quite broken off.

"Ah, my dear S——, with what satisfaction have I escaped from that region of tyranny and oppression! The history of the impious war, for the extension and perpetuity of slavery, will never be fully written. No one can tell it all. What blind rage and hate! New Orleans is taken. Well, you who live far away cannot comprehend the delirium this has raised. Before surrendering it, the planters burned their cotton, their sugar, their steampresses and their refineries. They preferred this to confiscation and the thought that their goods would enrich their enemies. But—shame and crime unparalleled—*They also burned their slaves—Think of the degree of insane fury to which they were carried. They preferred to burn their slaves rather than to see them emancipated.* Those who committed this atrocity unparalleled in history particularly, because it did not hurt their enemies—those who did this deed *called their inoffensive blacks together, and sent them into the work shops, and locked the doors: the fire was lighted and quickly did it work, while the masters waited outside to shoot with their rifles the child, the old man, the woman, or any who might, leap from the window or roof, to escape the dreadful flames.*

"I do not speak of the banks from which the deposits have been seized for the army.

They amounted to one hundred millions of francs; but what are a hundred millions of francs to the catacombs of the servants who by the sweat of their brow supported their infamous masters. The sacrifice of life and property in this terrible war is absolutely incalculable. People have fought with courage, with heroism and fanaticism for causes, if not perfectly righteous, at least justifiable. I could have understood the planter fighting to assure himself of indemnity in case of abolition, or to obtain a gradual emancipation spreading over twenty or fifty years. But I cannot comprehend an obstinacy carried to fury to establish and impose that which is unjust, impossible, inhuman, absurd, condemned by every religion, philosophy, system, and nation—I mean the claim for slavery, universal and perpetual.

"This revolution will in time be regarded as the great feature of modern history, not only because it hastens the freeing of American slaves, but because it furnishes the most wonderful example of social monomania—a furious monomania contracted under a long influence of spirit of despotism and pride."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 5, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

MASS WAR MEETING
IN HUNTINGDON,
On Tuesday Evening, August 12th.

Everybody in favor of sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Rebels are requested to assemble in mass meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday evening next, August 12th.

Able speakers will be in attendance.

MANY CITIZENS.

A Grand Rally for our Flag.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., all members of W. W. Wallace's company will assemble in this borough without fail, preparatory to marching into camp.

By order of the Company.

APPROPRIATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HUNTINGDON CO.

Resolved, That there be appropriated and there is hereby appropriated out of the county funds the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers from this county, as follows:

To those enlisting for 9 months	$25 00
" " " 12 "	30 00
" " " 3 years	50 00

To be paid to them or their order in monthly payments of five dollars per month, commencing at the time of enlisting into service.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Owing to the amount required for relief and what we have agreed to pay to new recruits, we will have to require you to comply strictly with the requirements of your warrants for collection, as an additional tax will have to be levied when the present is collected. You are therefore notified that if you do not strictly comply with the above, the law will be enforced against you. Therefore fail not under the peril of the law.

By order of Commissioners.

3t. H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

OUR COUNTY BOUNTY FUND.—The County Commissioners of this county met at their office in this place on Friday last, and unanimously voted to provide a bounty of $20,000 for the volunteers under the new call of the President. We also learn that a number of gentlemen have agreed to furnish the money to the county for one year without interest, and that the Acting Treasurer, H. T. White, Esq., has offered to disburse the money as may be directed, free of charge. The patriotism of the county is fully aroused, and it gives us great pleasure to know that our Commissioners are the right men in the right place, and that the people endorse their action.

Deaths in Company D.

We have received from Capt. J. D. Campbell, the following list of deaths in his company. He adds, "Good soldiers all—every man of them fought at Williamsburg, and knew what powder smelt like. I can ill afford to lose them."

Travanian Gray, Co. D, 49th Pa. Vols., from Warriorsmark township, killed in action at Garnet's House June 28, 1862.

John Thomas Coder, Comp. D, 49th Regt., Penna. Vols., from Union twp., at U. S. A. General Hospital, Philada., June 30, 1862.

Sergeant William C. Shive, Co. D, 49th P. V., from Warriorsmark twp., at U. S. General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., July 10, 1862.

John S. McCall, Co. D, 49th Regt., P. V., from Penn township, in camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening last at about half-past eight, the Broad Top Railroad bridge across the Juniata at this place was discovered to be on fire. One span on the other side of the river was completely destroyed, and the second was so much injured as to make it necessary to remove it. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Men are hard at work, and it is expected that cars will pass over on tressel work in a few days.

FIRE WORKS.—The Castalian Garden is still the centre of attraction in this place. Mr. Summers will not spare any pains or expense to make it a prominent place of resort during Court week. He will have a fine display of fire works during the evenings. Refreshments of all kinds will be on hand. Our country friends should not forget to give Mr. Summers a call.

OUR NEW COMPANIES.—The Wallace company is now full, and will leave for Harrisburg on Thursday next or Friday. This company is made up principally of young men of industrious and moral habits, and who have quit the workshop, the counter and the farm, to serve their country with an earnestness that must ever be an honor to themselves and the county they will represent. We shall publish the names of the company in our next.

The company recruiting by W. F. and Geo. Thomas, needs some thirty or forty men to fill it, and we hope the requisite number will be obtained this week

WORTHY OF MENTION.—We have been assured that the Methodist Sunday School in this place has turned out thirty soldiers since the war commenced. The last draft upon it has taken nearly all the male teachers and a bible class of ten able bodied young men.

Our Army Correspondence.

The 5th Pennsylvania.

Official Report of Col. Fisher, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT
P. R, Camp near Harrison's Bar,
James River, July 4, 1862.

SIR:—In accordance with Order No. —I have the honor to submit the following statement of the positions and work of this regiment, in the recent battles near Richmond. On Thursday the 26th of June, the 5th Regiment in connection with the 1st rifles usually denominated "Buck-tails," were detailed for picket along the Chickahominy. Early in the day the enemy made his appearance on the right of our line, when a brisk skirmishing was commenced and kept up until the afternoon, when the two regiments retired to Beaver run, a small stream north of Mechanicsville. Our regiment was posted along the margin of a piece of woodland, skirmishers thrown out in front and one company posted in a rudely constructed rifle pit a little to the right and front of our right flank. I was put in command of the skirmishers and rifle pit. About half past 3 o'clock the enemy made his appearance in large force, when a terrible fire was opened and kept up until after dark, when the enemy retired, leaving large numbers of killed and wounded on the field. The 5th regiment lost in this engagement 7 killed, 64 wounded and 12 missing. It would be hard to make any distinction in reporting the conduct of officers and men, in this engagement, as all behaved with the most consummate coolness and bravery. Our regiment lay down on the field just in rear of our line of battle, but received an order about midnight to march, which we did, and halted at "Gaine's Hill," and participated in the battle of 27th ult. Our regiment was ordered to take a position near the right, which we took and held for nearly four hours under a heavy fire of the enemy. Our officers and men behaving with great coolness and courage. We were kept under fire until our ammunition was exhausted, when our right flank was attacked by a brigade of the enemy and we were forced to retire, which we did in order. In this engagement we lost killed 5, among whom was Capt. R. W. Sturrock, Co. F, wounded 44, missing 6. Most of our missing in both engagements have since returned.

At the battle of the 30th ult. the 5th again occupied an important position. Col. Simmons of the 5th was in command of the 1st brigade in place of Gen. Reynolds, who had been taken prisoner on the 27th. The command of the regiment was entrusted to me. Soon after the battle commenced I was ordered to charge the enemies right with part of the 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. The charge was made, the enemy routed and over a hundred prisoners taken. The troops engaged in the charge were rallied and placed in position to make another dash at the enemy, but before this could be done the enemy came on us in such overwhelming force as to compel us to retire in this encounter. The 5th lost several valuable officers and men; among the former was the gallant Col. S. G. Simmons of the 5th Pa. Reserves, (who fell while gallantly leading his men to the work.) Captain James Taggart, Co. B, 5th regt, Capt. F. C. Chamberlin, Co. D, Capt. John McCleery, Co. H, Lieut. Wm. Riddle, Co F, Lieut. Theo. McPadden, Co. D, Lieut C. M. Hildebrand Co G, all of whom were severely wounded and missing, probably either killed afterwards or taken prisoners. Our loss in killed is 6, wounded 69, missing 56. Many of the wounded and missing are undoubtedly since dead. Here again our officers and men behaved most admirably. I cannot but mention as deserving particular notice, Major George Dare, of the 5th, to whom as much as to any other is due the splendid success of the charge on the enemy's right. Adj't Mason although severely wounded remained at his post during the entire day doing his duty faithfully.

I am sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. W. FISHER,
5th Regt. Pa. Reserves.

To Capt. J. C. CLARK, A. A. G.

Camp near Harrison's Landing,
James River, July 27, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Reading a few days since a letter from your correspondent "Ranger," a member of our battery, giving a very truthful account of the three-days' battle in which we were engaged, it reminded me of an incident that came under my own observation and which redounds so much to the credit of "Ranger," that it struck me his friends (and they must be numerous) should be made acquainted with it. You and all his acquaintances, Mr. Editor, know of course his gentlemanly qualities and mild disposition, and would think him more in his right sphere in the home circle and the more quiet walks of life, than in the front of battle, with leaden hail falling thickly around him, and his comrades dropping on all sides. But, see him once in the latter situation as I did, and witness the coolness with which he performed his duties, and you would be satisfied that, for the time, his love of country and desire to see it whole and entire, all living under that glorious Constitution our fathers left us as a priceless legacy, you would be satisfied, I say, that these feelings had for the time made, not a reckless, but a lion-hearted, fearless soldier of him.—But to the incident.

After leaving the battle-field, and having gone but a short distance, the rebels close upon us, one of the horses attached to the gun of which Ranger was gunner, was shot down. He rides the corporal in charge of the piece, "Sergeant, what shall I do?" "Cast him loose from the gun, and put one of your leaders in his place." At this moment Ranger steps up, and in his natural quiet manner, says, "Sergeant, do you think there is any danger of the rebels coming up and taking this piece?" "I can't say, but they will not get if we can help it. Why do you ask?" "Because, if you thought there was any danger of it, I want to spike it." At the same time showing the "little joker" in his hand. The whole thing was as cool as possible; no excitement, everything as quiet as though on a picnic party. "Ranger" was not called on to perform the spiking operation. The gun was taken safely off and is now in camp, ready to perform its share in coming contests, under the charge of Corp. "Jakey" and "Ranger," as before acting as gunner. The two personages above named, are both from your county, and all that can be said is, if you have any more "Jakeys" and "Rangers" in Huntingdon county, this is the time and place for them to act in, and they will cover themselves and their homes with imperishable glory, at least such is the opinion of STRANGER.

Eminent Democrats on the Stand.

The venerable Judge William Wilkins, of Allegheny, a life-long Democrat, who was a member of President Jackson's cabinet, and a U. S. Senator at one time from this State, and who has filled many other honorable positions, presided at the great Union meeting at Pittsburg a few days ago. In the course of a speech he made on that occasion, he said:

I am with you in your unexampled unanimity—*cordially with the General Administration; and every sentiment of my heart is detestation of the atrocious treason which has, in the* NEGRO SOUTH, *been secretly for years plotting*, and is now engaged in the open field of war, to overthrow a government under the administration of which that minor portion of the Union always held an excess of influence, of patronage, and of office. No, no; were my grave now dug beneath the chair on which I sit, the last impulse of my heart, and the last quivering murmur of my lips, would be in prayer for the success of the Administration and the overthrow of the rebellion.

At this moment, my fellow-citizens, it is a public happiness to believe that the course of events at Washington, and the call of the President of the United States for a large additional force in the field, plainly indicate an energetic policy speedily to bring the war to a successful termination. This is the great and preliminary object.—Let all other political questions and controversies give way, and be postponed to the more appropriate and happy when peace and union, and the Constitution shall again cover the land.

Wilson McCandles, an eminent Democrat, who was one of the Senatorial Electors for Buchanan in 1856, spoke on the same occasion. In referring to the time when Daniel Webster so eloquently answered the treasonable speech of Hayne of South Carolina, he said:

This was the sentiment of the great Webster, and God in his providence permitted him, like Gen. Jackson, to descend to the grave without witnessing the fraternal blood that has been poured out by the people of the different States of the Union. Gentlemen, what has been the consequence of this gem this fatal shame in the Senate of the United States? *When my venerable friend here* (Mr. Wilkins) *covered all over with honor*—the honor of years and public station—sat beside him in the Senate of the United States? *It was the commencement of a conspiracy that has been going on ever since*, and to which the Northern eye was blind.—We who acted with the South—for I always sustained them with the party to which I belonged—we never dreamed these men were in a conspiracy to sap the foundations of the Republic, and to destroy one of the best set of institutions that were ever formed by the wisdom or mind of man.

Now, gentlemen, carry on this war; send reinforcements. I have every confidence in the President of the United States, though I did not vote for him, because he did not belong to my political party. *All political parties are dead and buried.* [Great and long continued applause.] I have, as I said before, every confidence in the President, and I have no doubt that the business of crushing out the rebellion, and *crushed* it should be, will be accomplished, and that your army will shortly be in Richmond, and it in ashes. (Cheers.)

After the testimony of such men to the fact that the traitors have been planning this rebellion for the last thirty years, how mean must the creatures feel who have been asserting that the election of President Lincoln was the cause of the rebellion!

Bread as a Conservator of Peace.

The wheat crop of Ohio, of the present year, is estimated at not less than 30,000,000 of bushels, or 10,000,000 more than that of last year. In the other loyal States of the Union, where there has been no devastation of war, and where free labor has gone on uninterruptedly, there is probably a similar increase in the crop. We shall have such supplies of wheat and flour as we never had before; enough to feed all the North and all the South, besides having quite as much to spare the European nations as they are likely to want.

While this country, harassed as it is by a gigantic rebellion, is thus made to rejoice over bounteous harvests and overflowing granaries, the European crop prospects are not very favorable. It is already made absolutely certain that England, France and Germany will have to depend upon this country for a great part of their breadstuffs, during the next year. The demand now is very great, and as prices are advancing in England and France, the shipments will go on very heavily. The necessity for depending upon us for bread will keep England and France from offering to interfere with our civil war in a manner unfriendly to the United States. An interruption of commerce with us for a few weeks would be a terrible calamity to Europe—worse, by far, than the interruption of commerce with the South, which has cut off the cotton supply. Corn, not Cotton is King now.

The large exports of wheat and flour will enrich the people of this country, and the balance of trade for the year will be heavily in our favor. There will be no great importation of articles of luxury from England and France while the war lasts. The tariff would alone check them, and our war taxes will compel us to be economical for some time to come. Thus our abundant crops are not only destined to prevent Europe from hostile demonstrations against us, but also to enable us the better to bear the burdens of our civil war.—*Evening Bulletin.*

People's Union County Convention.

All the people of Huntingdon county who desire to sustain the National Administration in its holy and patriotic efforts to preserve our glorious Union; to put forth all Constitutional power to vindicate free government, are requested to select their respective Delegates on Saturday, 9th August, (Townships elect at 4 o'clock, P. M., Borough at 7 o'clock, P. M.) to meet in County Convention TUESDAY afternoon, 2 o'clock, AUGUST 12th, at the Court House in Huntingdon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, &c.

H. G. FISHER,
July 16, 1862. Chairman People's Co. Con.

HUNTINGDON, August 5, 1862.

Some misunderstanding having existed in regard to the place of electing delegates to the Union County Convention, I would here state that it is expected that the people will meet at the *usual place for electing delegates* in their respective townships and boroughs, and there signify their choice at the hour specified in the regular call.

H. G. FISHER, Chairman.

LEGISLATURE.

I have been asked if I will be a candidate for the Legislature; and thus publicly I answer. I will accept that trust should it be committed to me by the people; and I pledge them faithful and fearless service with my best ability.

A. W. BENEDICT.

Huntingdon, July 27, 1862.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney *subject to the decision of the People's Union* Nominating Convention.

J. H. C. CORBIN.

Huntingdon, July 1st, 1862*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 25th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. WILLIAM GILL to Miss LAVINA SPEECE, all of this county.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 4, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75
Common and Superfine	5.00
Rye Flour	3.25
Corn Meal	$4.87½
Extra White Wheat	1.40
Fair and Prime Red	$1.30@1.35
Rye	80c
Corn, prime Yellow	64
Oats	44
Clovereed, 3d Qa	$5.75
Timothy	$2.00
Wool	50@51½c
Hides	11

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Family do do	5.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.00
Rye	55
Corn	45
Oats	28
Clovereed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.25
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, of the first week of the coming August Court (12th.)

ROBT. MCMURTRIE,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA } Sec'ies.

$200 REWARD.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the Bridge of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, at Huntingdon, on Sunday night, August 3d.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
August 5, 1862-2t. *Sup't. H. & B. T. R. R.*

CAUTION.—

I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of William Gough for the sum of $41 00, dated July 19th, 1862, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive value.

July 22, 1862,* J. R. MCCARTNEY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

MESSRS. TAYLOR and CREMER have for sale, at their Nursery, in Huntingdon, Pa., the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, at the following prices:

	per 100	per 1000.
Baltimore Scarlet,	$1 50	$10 00
Large Early Scarlet,	1 50	10 00
Cutter's Seedling,	1 50	10 00
Dinkem,	1 50	10 00
Hovey's Seedling,	1 50	10 00
Late White,	1 00	8 00
Large Early Scarlet,	1 00	8 00
Longworth's Prolific,	1 00	8 00
Peabody's Seedling,	1 50	10 00
Triomphe de Gand,	2 00	12 00
Trollope's Victoria,	2 00	12 00
Wilson's Albany,	1 00	8 00

If planted in August or September they will yield a crop the next June.

July 29, 1862-3t.

☞ GET THE CHEAPEST & BEST. ☜

THE "WILLIAMS & ORVIS"
UNEQUALLED $25,00 DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

The "WILLIAMS & ORVIS" SEWING MACHINE, has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation, second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed; while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled.

We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect, and superior in many, to any $50 Machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell, and embroider as and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine, ever made.

☞ Machines forwarded by Express, with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

☞ Every Machine warranted, and kept in repair one year, *without charge*.

☞ An Agent wanted in every town and county in this State, east of the Allegheny Mountains.

☞ Enclose a stamp for terms and circulars.

Address G. R. JONES & Co.,
(Box 889) No. 50, North 5th st., below Arch.
July 30, 1862-1t Philadelphia, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 18TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to one hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in Tod Township, Huntingdon County, in the name of Geo. W. Speer, adjoining lands of R. B. Petrikin and McLane, unimproved.

ALSO—100 acres of land situated in same township, in the name of John McLane, bought from R. B. Petrikin, unimproved.

ALSO—The undivided ⅛ of 193 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining the Houck Coal bank tract, *John McLane and others*, in the name of Speer and Dougherty.

ALSO—96 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining land of Martin's heirs on the South and West in the name of Speer and Martin, unimproved.

ALSO—395 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, *adjoining the above on the South* in the name of Samuel Councilius, having about forty acres cleared and in a state of cultivation.

ALSO—150 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining the above warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, unimproved.

ALSO—George W. Speer's interest in lands of Michael and Joseph Martin, which he held under certain articles of agreement of Record in Huntingdon County. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Franklin R. Lane.

ALSO—The following described messuage or tract of land situate in Henderson township aforesaid, to wit: Beginning at a white oak stump, on line of Alexander Gwin, Esq., and corner of land of James and John Stephen; thence by the latter, south, forty-seven degrees east, and a half west, one hundred and fifty-two perches to a post in the bottom of "Priscilla's" or "Cabin Hollow;" thence by the residue of the tract of which this is a part, north, forty-five degrees west, one hundred and thirty-four perches and six-tenths, to a small chestnut oak grub on Cole-rock's line; thence by the same, north, twenty-five degrees west, thirty-five perches to a post, where a hickory is called for on Gwin's line; by it south, eighty-nine degrees east, one hundred and seventy perches to a post, where a pine is called for, and south, forty-seven degrees east, thirty-one perches to the place of beginning; containing ninety-nine acres, one hundred and nineteen perches, and the usual allowance. Being part of an survey in the Frederick Antaugh, surveyed on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1785, on a warrant dated January 21, 1785, and part of a tract in the name of Hugh Brady, together with all and singular the improvements, rights, liberties, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Pringle, sen.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 101 acres of land, more or less, situated in Shirley township, Huntingdon County, bounded on the South by land of ——— Speer, on the north by land of Henry Shaver and others, on the east by the Juniata River, having thereon erected a house and stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

ALSO.—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to the following real estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, containing 279 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harriet N. Glasgow on the west, lands of George D. Hudson on the south and east, and lands of Lees and McVity and David Stoner on the north; having thereon erected four dwelling houses, one frame bank barn, one frame grist mill, one saw mill and other outbuildings. For further description see Recorded Book K K 2, Pp. 2, pages 318 of Book K, and 302 of Book L.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street, 60 feet, and extending back one hundred feet; having thereon erected one frame store house.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in the same village, bounded by lots of Wm. P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope; having thereon erected one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

No 1—A tract of land in Cromwell township, consisting of parts of several surveys through which Black Log creek runs, adjoining land of Isett, Wigton & Co., and Black Log Mountain on the South and East, land of defendant, occupied by Benj. Heck & others and No. 4 in this levy, and land of Wm. Orbison's heirs on the west, and land of Defendant occupied by Benjamin Long designated as No. 2 in this levy, on the north; containing 200 acres, to the same more or less, of which about 150 acres are cleared; having thereon erected a stone grist mill, a blast furnace called "Winchester Furnace," a large stone dwelling house, a coal house, now used as a bank, a frame barn painted white, a carriage house, and thirteen log houses, with other buildings usually connected with a Furnace, together with the water power erected therewith, the same consisting of part of a tract warranted in the name of William Chambers and part of the Black Log tract and part of the Richard Ashman tract, &c.

No. 2—A tract of land in Cromwell township now occupied by Benjamin Long, adjoining No. 1 in this levy on the south, land of Wm. Orbison's heirs on the west, Isett, Wigton & Co., on the north, and the Benedicta Cromwell tract on the east, containing 120 acres, to the same, more or less, of which about 65 acres are cleared; having a log house and log barn thereon, being a part of the Bedford and Chambers's tracts, and having an ore bank thereon.

No. 3—*A tract of land on Black Log Mountain* in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 1 & 2 in this levy, on the west, containing 150 acres, more or less, being the one-half of a tract surveyed on a warrant in the name of Henrietta Cromwell.

No. 4—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 1 *in this levy, on the east, Reiter's land on the south*, land of Benjamin Beers on the west, land of Thomas E. & Wm. P. Orbison, and the heirs of Wm. Orbison on the south, containing 180 acres or thereabouts, of which about 130 acres are cleared, having two log houses and a log barn thereon, being now occupied by Benjamin Heck and others, and having an ore bank thereon.

No. 5—A parcel of land in Cromwell township, at the head of the mill dam, connected with the mill, and so described in No. 1 in this levy, adjoining land of Samuel Grove, Gaven Cluggage's heirs and Isett, Wigton & Co., containing 10 acres, more or less, of which about 6 acres are cleared.

No. 6—A tract of ridge land unimproved in Cromwell township, adjoining land of Andrew McCune on the north, Daniel Book on the west, Thos. E. Orbison on the south, and Rodgers on the east, containing about 20 acres, being part of a tract surveyed in the name of Thomas Bond.

No. 7—A tract or parcel of land in Cromwell township, adjoining land of David Emke on the north, land of Isett, Wigton & Co., on the north and east, and George Spea on the east, containing about 75 acres, being part of the Joseph Hamilton survey.

No. 8—A tract or parcel of land in Cromwell township, adjoining Joshua Jones on the north, Frederick Harman on the east, Samuel Bolinger on the south, and Isett, Wigton & Co. on the west, containing about 140 acres unimproved.

No. 9—A tract of land on Jack's mountain in Cromwell township, adjoining land late of John Brewster and others, containing about 300 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared, with a house thereon, occupied by Andrew McConaghey.

No. 10—A tract of land in Cromwell township, now occupied by Andrew Banks, adjoining land occupied by Wm. Wallace on the east, Fleming on the south, Jacob Homan on the west, and Richard Lock on the north, *containing 150 acres, more or less, of which about 40 acres* are cleared, with a small house thereon.

No. 11—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 10 in this levy, on the west, Thomas F. Orbison on the north, Simon Gratz on the east, Solomon Banks on the south, containing about 75 acres, with about 40 cleared, with a house thereon. In which William Walker resides.

No. 12—A tract of land in Cromwell township, warranted in the name of Josephus Ashman, adjoining lands of James Lane on the west and south, Silvester Garber on the east, and John Long and Thos. E. Orbison on the south, containing 50 acres, more or less, of which about 35 acres are cleared, and having an ore bank thereon.

No. 13—A tract or parcel of land in Shirley township, warranted in the name of Hugh Doyle, adjoining land of Thomas C. Ashman on the west and north, lands of Isett, Wigton & Co. on the east and south, containing 50 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Irwin.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to one acre of land more or less, situated in Jackson township, Huntingdon County, adjoining lands of Samuel Yocum, Thomas Watson, John Brooks, and the waters of Stone Creek, having thereon erected one log house and stable.

ALSO—Four acres of Meadow Land situated in same township, adjoining lands of Simon Johnston, William Hays, and the waters of Stone Creek.

ALSO—Four acres of land, more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining lands of Samuel Mitchell having thereon erected one dwelling house, one frame grist mill, with two runs, plaster mill, sawt machine and out buildings, with one water power. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Silas Musser and William Musser.

ALSO—One lot of ground situated in the village of Scottsville, Huntingdon County, fronting on Hudson street 55 feet, extending back 93 feet, and having thereon erected a two story frame house 18 by 20 feet. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William B. Taylor.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to about six acres of ground be the same more or less, situated in Cass township, Huntingdon County, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame chopping mill and saw mill, and other out buildings and bounded by lands of John R. Gemell on the North, Abraham Shon on the South and West. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of *Jonathan Hoover.*

ALSO—One lot of ground situated in the Borough of Orbisonia, Huntingdon County, fronting on Cromwell street and extending back to an alley having thereon erected a two story log house about 18 by 20 feet, one frame black-smith shop and one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Catharine Cook and Hugh L. Cook, and also as the property of James Hoppe ———

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, in Hopewell township, about fifty of which are cleared, having thereon a new log house, two stories high, and a saw mill and other outbuildings, with a cabin barn and bounded by lands of A. Speer on the north-west, Samuel John Johnston on the east, and James Entrikin on the south-east, and Joshua Hicks on the south-west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Dunn et. al.

Notice to Purchasers.—Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will be exposed to sale on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1862.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of August next, (18-2,) to wit:

1. Account of John Long, Trustee appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county to make sale of the real estate of James Clark, dec'd.

2. Guardianship account of George Hallman, Guardian of J. Taylor Hendrixon, a minor son of George Hendrixon, late of West township, dec'd, said minor now also deceased.

3. The account of James Clark and Thomas B. Hydel, Executors of the last will and testament of Jesse Mothersbaugh, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

4. The account of James R. Lane and Franklin H. Lane, Executors of the last will and testament of James Lane, late of Brady township, dec'd.

5. The account of Isabella Stitt and William Harper, Administrators of James Stitt, late of Dublin township, dec'd, filed by Wm. Harper, surviving Administrator of said deceased. Final account.

6. The account of Caleb Guyer, Administrator of George Guyer, sr., late of *Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon* county, dec'd. Final account.

7. The account of Moses Swoope and Thomas Dean, Administrators of Caleb Swoope, late of Union township, deceased.

8. The final account of John Meminger, Administrator of *Tomer B. Lair*, late of *Clay township*, dec'd.

9. Account of George W. House, Administrator of John House, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

10. The account of David Henderson, Guardian of Charles E. Conrad and Lucinda Conrad, minor children of John Conrad, Esq., late of Jackson township, dec'd.

11. The account of Jacob W. Shively, Administrator of Mary Shively, late of Porter township, dec'd.

12. Account of Samuel M. Stewart, Executor of the last will and testament of John Campbell, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

13 First and final account of John Scott, Esq., Administrator of Mary Raymond, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., with a distribution account to be presented for confirmation with the same.

14. The account of Simeon Wright, Esq., Administrator of Abraham Shaw, dec'd.

15. The Account of Benjamin F. Brown, Administrator of the estate of *Philip Watter*, late of Morris township, deceased.

16. The Final Admat-ration account of Jacob Weaver and John W. Berkstresser, Executors of Jacob S. Berkstresser, deceased.

17. The accounts of William Stewart, who in his life time was Guardian of George Calvin Brant and Mary E. Brant, minor children of George Brant, dec'd, filed by James A. Stewart, Administrator of said Wm. Stewart deceased.

18. The partial, and also the supplemental and final accounts of Joseph McCoy, one of the Administrators of John Snyder, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1862. }

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Porter and Alexandria,	August	14, at Alexandria.
Morris	"	15, at Water-street.
Franklin,	"	16, at Franklinville.
Warriorsmark,	"	18, at Birmingham.
Brady,	"	19, at Mill Creek.
Union,	"	20, at Mapleton.
Cass and Carsville,	"	22, at Carsville.
West,	"	26, at Shavers ck's bridge.
Barree,	"	27, at Manor Hill.
Jackson,	"	28, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley,	"	30, at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg borough,	Sept.	1, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	"	2, at Orbisonia.
Walker,	"	6, at McConnellstown.
Dublin,	"	9, at Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	10, at Union school house.
Springfield,	"	12, at Newton Gap.
Clay,	"	13, at Scottsville.
Huntingdon,	"	16, at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18, at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn,	"	19, at Markleburg.
Hopewell,	"	20, at Coffee Run.
Carbon,	"	23, at Coalmont.
Tod,	"	25, at Newburg.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but, if the time and place fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

H. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, July 16. Co. Supt

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 3ist day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON, JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SNYDER, JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM BORRIS, JR., THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 25th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hon. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of April, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday (and 18th day) of August, A. D., 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, and whereas jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS
NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of recruiting for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head Quarters of Camp Cameron, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Capt. SETH KENNEDY,
11th Regiment, P. V.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY !

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862. S. S. SMITH.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION BKS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
POR BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dizzy's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome Assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the *Diamond*, over Loag's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has undergone a thorough renovation and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Coal Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those desiring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEFF,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

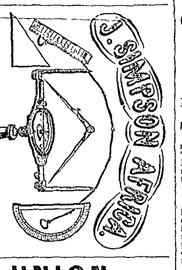
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.



UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form at Indian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

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W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

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HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Juliana and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

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James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

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Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

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Huntingdon May 23, 1861.

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H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

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May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

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Sept. 9, 1857.

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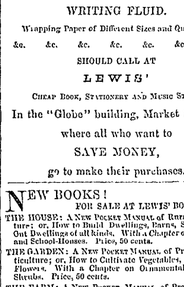

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